

ADDRESS TO TOILERS.

LABOR LEADERS DISCUSS THE CAUSES OF DISTRESS.

Workingmen Asked to Combine While the Ruthless Money Powers Conspire—Labor Should Be King—Unrest Is Causing Much Anxiety—Notes of Industry.

Appeal to the Wage-Earners.
To the Members of Organized Labor and All Other Producers and Toilers Throughout the United States:

In view of the general distress now prevailing throughout our country, which has existed for so many years and which will continue until remedial legislation is enacted, and all this occurring, too, at a time when our granaries are full to repletion, and when in the natural order of things, our producers and toilers should be enjoying to the full the fruit of their hard and conscientious labors, it seems to us that the time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country.

The resolute demands and platform of principles of our several organizations set forth our opinions as to the causes that have brought about this condition of things. Inasmuch as the leading representatives and friends of all our organizations have placed one of the causes to the tribulations of our beloved republic to the departure of our government from the wise bimetallic financial policy of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the substitution thereof of the present monometallic policy recommended by European money-owners and advocated by their American allies, we, the undersigned officers of industrial, agricultural and commercial organizations, have thought it best, at this particular time, to submit for your careful consideration a synopsis of the legislation respecting the precious metals enacted in this country since the foundation of this Government, that you may judge for yourselves as to what portion of such legislation was enacted in the interest of the producing and what in the interest of the non-producing classes, and as to whether or not the shrewd manipulators of our finances foresaw that the result of their work would be largely help in the subjugation of the people.

Whatever the object, certain it is that before the demonetization of silver and the enactment of other financial legislation, which our organizations condemn, 3,500 bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of cotton was the annual pay of our Congressmen and Senators, while today 10,000 bushels of wheat or 100,000 pounds of cotton barely sufficed before demonetization 35,000 bushels of wheat or 350,000 pounds of cotton per year would have paid the salary of the President; today he receives the equivalent of 10,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and in like proportion it is with all other fixed salaries and incomes.

Was this legislation just? Was it honest? Does it not necessarily follow that the demonetization of silver by impoverishing the food producing sections of the country, through failure to procure reasonable prices for their products, causes the manufacturing sections to accumulate excessive stocks, and in consequence a poor market hundreds of thousands of operatives are necessarily thrown out of employment, thus robbing them of the power, even at the low prices, to purchase the necessities of life?

Again, is it not obvious to every one that the striking down of one-half of the world's volume of money makes the remaining half a comparatively easy market for capitalists to control and manipulate, and thus to obtain money for the purchase of their food supplies, a place entirely at the mercy of the foreign American money sharks, who, by coast acting currency, can force a panic or famine in money at their supreme will?

Would they be guilty of such a crime? We only say in reply look at our present helpless condition. Does it not seem to you in the light of the facts here given, that where in the midst of plenty there is widespread suffering and unhappiness, there is considerable meat in the refrain from Wail street.

"Dig on, ye toilers, dig; the legislative button that we press will do the rest!"

The first coinage law enacted under the constitution was recommended by Hamilton, concurred in by Jefferson, and approved by Washington, provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; the silver dollar containing 371 grains of pure metal.

In 1827 the mint laws were revised and a standard of 167 grains of silver was made ninety-nine fine, that is, ninety-nine parts pure metal, and one part alloy; the number of pure silver grains to the dollar remaining unaltered, viz, 371 grains.

This law established our present ratio of 16 to 1.

In August, 1865, the public debt, which grew out of the war, reached its highest point the debt less cash in the treasury, being \$7,756,811,000. This debt was not payable in gold, or bonds or other governmental obligations were ever made specifically payable in gold. The interest on bonds was made payable in coin; the greater portion of the principal of the original bond is in coin—not gold coin, but coin of either gold or silver.

In 1869 the principal of the bonded debt was also made payable in coin. In 1870 the standard of coin was by the refunding act nominated in the bond, that is to say, all of the obligations of the United States were then declared payable in either gold or silver, of the present ratio, at the option, not of the bondholders, but of the people of the United States.

All of the acts passed since the close of the civil war, it will be observed, were in the interest of the bondholders and against that of the producers and toilers.

But it remained for the year 1873 to witness the crowning blow of all. In that year an innocent appearing bill entitled, "An Act Revising the Laws Relative to the Mint, Assay Offices and Coinage of the United States," was successfully smuggled through Congress.

That bill purposely omitted from the list of coins to be minted the silver dollar.

By that clandestine act, of which the people and the people's representatives were ignorant, and the subsequent act of 1873, adopting the revised Statutes, silver was demonetized and

the world's volume of ultimate redemption money was reduced from about \$7,000,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000.

In 1873, after the discovery of the crime of 1873, Congress passed a bill known as the "Bland bill." This bill was vetoed by President Hayes. John Sherman being Secretary of Treasury and Congress passed the bill over the veto. The act added to our volume of money over 350,000,000 standard silver dollars.

In 1870, what is known as the "Sherman act" was passed as a substitute for the "Bland act" of 1873. This law further increased our volume of money over \$150,000,000.

Under the Bland and Sherman laws over \$500,000,000 or about \$9 per capita was added to our volume of money. As all reflecting men are agreed that the present distress is due to a scarcity of money, we must leave it to the imagination as to what would now be our condition if the gold standard men had their way, and our present insufficient volume of money was \$30,000,000,000.

The Sherman bill was adding over \$500,000,000 a year to the money of the country, when in 1873 its repeal was imperiously demanded by European financiers through their American allies and although the people's representatives made one of the grandest efforts ever witnessed in behalf of the producers and toilers of our country, yet the power of the financial institutions of Europe was so great that our people were compelled to submit to temporary defeat.

Now the question is, what do the tens of millions of victims in this country of the diabolical gold-standard policy of Lombard and Wall streets proposing about it? Submit to subjugation, or demand in no uncertain tones the immediate restoration of silver as standard money? No, they will no longer submit to such injustice! And, therefore, we earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the constitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

"We also condemn the increase of the national debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
J. W. HAYES,
Knights of Labor,
SAMUEL COMPTON,
American Federation of Labor,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
American Railway Union,
MARION BUTLER,
President F. A. & L. U.,
C. A. ROBINSON,
J. M. B. A.
AND OTHERS.

Industrial Notes.

There is a wheel trust.
Toronto gets coal for \$5.25.
Disston owns 4,000,000 acres.
Savannah car fare is 1 cent.

Hungary has Knights of Labor.
Lord Rosebery favors single tax.

Kansas City has 200 cigar makers.
Texas has a Federation of Labor.

Seattle has cut teachers' salaries.
Fall River has 25,000 unemployed.

New York has a Hungarian paper.
Milwaukee has a booth-acks' union.

St. Paul clerks hold "dime socials."
St. Louis has two union breweries.

Baltimore has a working girl's home.
Fresno (Cal.) boxmakers lost a strike.

England has 1,656 co-operative societies.
Glennis (Wash.) has a socialist colony.

American tannymakers organized in 1874.
Manchester loom fixers held a banquet.

Paris store clerks get commissions on sales.
Kansas City musicians have organized.

Lowell has a workingmen's debating union.
California American Railway Union strikers were indicted.

English bakers are agitating eight hours.
Funeral directors have a national association.

Hubbard, Ohio, has a co-operative rolling mill.
All Kansas City union plumbers are employed.

Grand Rapids furniture workers will not strike.
Milwaukee electric workers' strike was settled.

Paris is to have a world's congress of railroads.
St. Paul union barbers hold literary entertainments.

Fall River spinners and carders are to amalgamate.
St. Louis harness-makers want piece work abolished.

Allegheny county (Pennsylvania) breweries are being boycotted.
Toronto Metal Platers and Polishers' Union is booming.

Providence, R. I., wants electric railway men licensed.
Brotherhood engineers will patronize label goods.

Wholesale druggists will fight druggists who cut rates.
Johannesburg (South Africa) coachmen get \$45 a month.

Virginia colored miners took the places of Ohio strikers.
Great Britain's amalgamated carpenters number 41,000 men.

Powderly and Gompers spoke at a Newark Populist meeting.
It is said that Russian glassworkers get from \$56 to \$86 per year.

100,000 sold for 25 cents a pound at Johannesburg, South Africa.
Toronto street railways pay 8 per cent. of their receipts to the city.

Cincinnati Central Labor Union endorsed the Populist labor ticket.
The municipality of Cleveland is supplying homes to evicted tenants.

Kansas City unions want Missouri stone used on a Government building.
One railroad man in Laramie made fifty-five days for the month of September.

A Kansas City man is being prosecuted for charging 48 per cent. interest.
Seattle printers struck against a

firm violating the rule that allows one apprentice to each pressman employed.

Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota woodmen will organize for shorter hours.

The Tacoma Iron Molders' Union has been sued for damages by an expelled member.

A Cincinnati machinists' union is charged with ignoring a boycott against a blacklisted shoe.

Cincinnati cloakmakers struck again cuts in wages that have aggregated 60 per cent. with a year.

AT Indianapolis an American Railway Union striker has sued the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$15,000 for unlawful arrest.

The Turkish laboring day is from sunrise to an hour before sunset, with an hour for prayers and dinner.

The Garment-Workers' Trade Council represents 40,000 people in the clothing industry in New York.

A large amount of this year's hop crop in Washington will be used to fertilize the ground for the next year.

The Cincinnati Labor Exchange secures employment for mechanics in exchange for provisions, groceries and clothing.

Cincinnati Central Labor Union will gather statistics on the number of unemployed in various trades and rate of wages paid.

The Cincinnati German Trades Council and the Central Labor Union have decided to unite in celebrating Labor day next year.

In St. Louis men are placed at the entrances of boycotted houses, and they make a list of the union men who patronize the concerns.

The "Church and the Labor Movement" was the subject of an address by Prof. H. J. Lord at the Cincinnati Central Christian Church.

The object of the Federal Union of Kansas City is to gather into one organization men whose occupations are not represented in the various unions.

Quincy (Ill.) union cabinet makers struck for the discharge of one of their number because he drank and neglected his family. The man was discharged.

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A BIRD-HUNTING PIG.

He Was as Reliable as Any Pointer Dog in the Field.

We call pigs stupid creatures. This is not fair. They are really as intelligent as the majority of domestic animals, but their lives we allow them are too short and their opportunities too few for them to show their abilities to advantage. The pig of which I have more particularly to tell was by no means a handsome specimen, but what she wanted in beauty she made up in talent.

As a baby pig she belonged to a person named Toomer, and she was reared with a family of young pointer puppies. She took kindly to her play fellows, and when they became old enough to follow the keeper in his walks she too would come trotting and grunting after. When Mr. Toomer began to train his young pointers for their work of finding and pointing out game there was danger that piggy might make mischief. But the keeper would not leave her shut up at home. He had, he said, broken many dogs as obstinate as pigs, and could surely break a pig that was so much more tractable than the rest of her kind. So he taught her to "ba k," that is, to stand perfectly still whenever a dog had found game and was pointing at it. To teach her this he used both rewards and punishments; when she did wrong he pelted her with tiny stones, for he could not catch her and chastise her as he did naughty puppies, and when she behaved herself well he had always barley meal p dling in his pocket for her.

But this was not all. He discovered that piggy, like many other pigs, had a keen sense of smell. She learned to scent the game, and point at it for herself; but not quite like a dog. A pointer dog, when he has found game, stands generally, with one of his forepaws held up till his master comes to him. Piggy, as soon as she was sure that she had found a partridge or a hare or a rabbit, would drop on her knees and so remain for five minutes if necessary. Unfortunately before her schoolmaster had time to teach her any further accomplishments he died. His widow sent piggy to a man with whom she lived for three years. But, alas, piggy did not escape the common doom of pigs. In the end she was shut in a sty, fattened, and made into bacon, as all her ancestors had been before her.

Messy Sakes, No!

"There ain't anything" out what can be got round nowadays," remarked Mr. Jared Spring to a chance visitor who had stopped to inquire the road to the nearest town. "There's no need of fussin' over anythin', no matter what. That's what I tell 'em."

"That's a pleasant view to take of life," replied the traveler. "You are quite a philosopher. But you say you live here all alone. Don't you ever get lonely?"

"Oh land, yes! I'm as lonesome as an old cat sometimes," replied the old man. "But then, you know, there's an easy way of gettin' over that."

"You go to see some of your neighbors. I suppose," said the stranger.

"Mussy sakes, no!" ejaculated Mr. Spring. "I can't waste my t'ren'th a-trapsein' round neighbors. I jest go to bed an' sleep it off. That's the easiest way of gittin' round lonesomeness."

Remarkable though this remedy seemed to the visitor, she was compelled to admit, as the old man handed her the reins and obligingly "clucked" to her horse to start him on, that in his case it appeared to have been perfectly successful.

Beds in Russia.

Not until comparatively recent times have the inhabitants of Russia known the use of beds excepting in the case of luxurious patricians who could afford them. The peasants slept on the large ovens to be found in nearly every house, while the soldiers were provided with a sort of cot without bedding. The middle classes and the students, on the other hand, contented themselves with wrapping a blanket round them and lying down near the primitive looking stoves. Not long ago beds were introduced into the boarding schools which abound in Russia, and now their use has become rather general. As is customary in this absolute monarchy, the introduction of these articles of comfort had to be brought about by a special edict from the Czar; and, as a matter of course, the service school boys and others, who have been allowed to use them by royal behest, naturally look upon his Majesty as a great benefactor.

Preservation of Railroad Ties.

An experiment on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad dating back to 1881, which shows that 40 per cent. of fifty Colorado pine ties were yet in the track after 11.83 years exposure, indicates that the average life of ties treated by the zinc tannin process will not be less than twelve years.

Unprepared oak ties cost about 53 cents each, and some 13 cents more for hauling, distributing, and laying, making a total of 78 cents each. Hence as they last eight years, their average annual cost is 9.75 cents. The burnt-tied ties are said to cost 72 cents each under the like conditions, as they last twelve years, thus indicating an economy of 3.66 cents per year per tie, or, when 2,440 are laid per mile, of \$96 per year per mile of track.

It is stated that in a certain district in Australia mosquitoes are so plentiful that they are unable to get on a stranger all at once, and so they stand round in relief and wait for their turns, like customers in a barber shop.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties and General News Notes of the State.

Hoosier Happenings

WAKARUSA is to have another factory. GLANDERS has broken out among Evansville horses.

CROTHERSVILLE people are clamoring for a town hall.

GREENSBURG is talking about building a new opera house.

THE post-office at Popewell, Ripley County, will be discontinued.

THE great Moorewood tin plate factory, Gas City, has resumed.

RICHARD BRYSON'S residence, near Clay City, is in flames. Loss, \$2,000.

MERIDIAN fancy glass works, Anderson, after two years' idleness, has resumed.

THE small-pox epidemic at Walkerton, has cost the county about \$800 up to date.

"BUCK" SMITH, a well-known character of Fockville, dropped dead from heart disease.

DUNKER has let a contract for an electric light plant, to be completed in ninety days.

WHILE Martin Newcome was felling a tree in Brookville a limb fell on him. Will die.

Mrs. W. L. PHILLIPS, a well-known Anderson woman, while talking to a friend dropped dead.

F. E. DODD, of the Evansville Times is still advertising dead beat subscribers by offering their names for sale.

MADISON is said to have a suicide club and already some half a dozen members have joined the silent majority.

RICHARD WATTS, while working in a gravel pit near Walsh, was caught under twelve tons of gravel and fatally crushed.

SOUTH BEND'S want are very numerous. Among them are a new hotel, a public library building, and suppression of gambling dens.

ALBERT CROUSON'S barn near Kokomo burned. In the ashes were found the charred remains of a human body supposed to have been a tramp.

CHAS. RAY, a farmer near Atwood, found the dead body of an unknown man near a straw stack on his farm. He had evidently died of starvation.

GEORGE W. KINTIGH died at Waterford, from prostration, resulting from amputation of a hand, which had been crushed in a cane mill during a friendly scuffle.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, who mysteriously disappeared from home over eighteen years ago, has returned to his mother, who now lives in Blackford County.

THE Bloomfield bank robber who was captured and is now in jail at Sullivan, was identified by a Chicago detective.

GEORGE WEST, one of the most noted safe blowers in the country.

J. H. ROSENTHAL, an Indianapolis baker, began work at the Flenna Bakery in Anderson. He was unused to using natural gas and turned on the gas for some time before applying the match. The gas exploded and burned his hands, face, breast, and head badly. All of the hair was burned off and the flesh cooked until it fell off. It is thought that he will die. He suffered untold agony.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ROBINS has completed the classification of the various expenses incurred during the railroad and coal miners' strikes. The total cost of the summer's labor troubles will reach \$33,000, every dollar of which the State must pay. Ten thousand dollars of the amount will be paid to the railroads for transportation of troops. The pay roll amounts to \$43,000, which sum has already been paid by Gov. Matthews. Telegraphic communication between the troops and the State of claims cost \$300. Aside from the salaries, which were paid out of a private loan negotiated by the Governor, the other bills will not be paid until after the session of the General Assembly, when an appropriation will be made for the purpose.

THE home of Charles Purrier, colored, on Hart street, Vincennes, was blown up with dynamite. The house, was badly wrecked, but no one was killed. There are various rumors concerning the probable cause, but no explanation is known. Mr. and Mrs. Purrier are quiet and inoffensive colored people. They own their home, and are comfortably situated. The husband was a Union soldier and draws a pension which supports him and his wife. Mrs. Purrier has the confidence and respect of all her neighbors, so far as is known to the public. They had a snug four-room cottage nearly new. It is now badly wrecked. The dynamite was placed upon a back porch, and shattered the entire rear portion of the house.

JOHN KOEPPEN, for twenty-five years connected with the mailing department of the Indianapolis Journal, died recently, a victim to the Christian Science craze. A few days ago Koepfen contracted a bad cold, but thought if he could convince himself that there was nothing the matter with him he would in reality be in good health. He talked to a number of the brethren in the faith, and they assured him that he was on the right track. His condition became alarming, and he consulted a physician, who told him he had an attack of congestion of the lungs. Koepfen was advised to remain in his room, but he again took the advice of the Christian Scientists, and went about his work. He determined to fight it out on that line, and remained on his feet as long as he could stand. He finally went to bed, and in two hours was dead.

JACK STEVENS and William Henline had hot words over a glass of beer at St. Maurice, near Greensburg. Stevens drew a revolver and shot Henline dead. This was the third murder in that neighborhood within the past year.

AFTER a few weeks' struggle, the Kokomo City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of screens in saloons. The measure permits the use of screens during legal hours, but at nights, Sundays, and legal holidays screens or anything that obstructs the view must be removed so the officers can see the entire interior of the building.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

How a Prominent Kentuckian Suffered with It—His Cure a Marvelous One.

Few men in Kentucky are better known than Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisville, Lawrence County, late Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, and few men in that or any other State have passed through a more remarkable experience and live to tell the tale.

About six years ago he was attacked with sciatic rheumatism, which developed so fast that he soon lost all control of his legs. His whole system became deranged and he was indeed a physical wreck. The muscles of his limbs were reduced by atrophy to mere strings, and he felt that his life was gradually wearing away. Eminent physicians were consulted and all known means of relief employed without avail, and it indeed seemed as though Kentucky was to lose one of her most valued citizens.

It was at this time that Judge Rice first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He promptly applied them to his own case, and as a result he is to-day a well man. The effect of the Pills was marvelous. Judge Rice regained the power of his limbs, his appetite returned, and nature again performed her functions properly. The above case was investigated and vouched for by the Covington Post, and stands as one of the most remarkable cures known in the annals of medicine.

No discovery in medicine has created more discussion, both in medical circles and in the newspapers, than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The many remarkable stories that have been published of the cures effected by these pills have brought them into the greatest prominence both in this country and abroad. They have been analyzed by some of the most eminent chemists and it has been ascertained that they are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, it. Vitus, dancie, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a crisis, paralytic of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness.

Timely Warning.

The attitude of England toward the fox is a very serious one. That animal, sacred to the chase, must be killed in the regular manner or not at all. A little lesson on the subject was given, in his youth, to Sir Robert Adair, a once famous diplomatist.

He had been educated at the University of Göttingen and on returning to England visited his uncle, Lord Koppel, at Eaton. On one occasion he went to shoot pheasants in Fakenham wood, and there he became acquainted with his celebrated cousin, Charles James Fox.

Mr. Fox, the best-natured of men, seeing that he was a shy youth, did everything in his power to set him at ease.

"Well, youngun," said he, "where do you spring from?"

"From Göttingen."

"Not much shooting there, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, we used to shoot foxes," replied the lad, innocently.

"Hush," said Fox; "never pronounce that word again, at least in this house, for if the duke were to hear you had killed one of my namesakes he would swear it belonged to Fakenham wood!"

Schubert Learned First.

Schubert was precocious. He learned to play both piano and violin at 5 years of age, and was put under the care of the village organist, who so said: "I can teach him nothing. Whenever I wished to give him something fresh he knew it already."

The greatest preponderance of females to males is found in the District of Columbia, where the proportion is 110,242 females to 100,000 males. This is due to the extensive employment of women in the Government offices.

Hot Noons